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62.13

G. H. & J. H. HALE'S

WHOLESALE PRICE-LIST OF

And other Choice Small Fruit Plants for Spring of 1890.

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.—Goods are sent C. O. D., if desired, providing one-quarter of the amount is sent with the order; but this is a somewhat more costly mode of remitting.

THE PRICES of this catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, but half-dozen, fifty, and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred, and thousand rates respectively, *unless otherwise quoted.* Single plants will not be supplied at dozen rates—where not quoted, they will be furnished at DOUBLE the rate per dozen.

ALL PACKING is executed with the utmost care. Special pains are taken to pack *lightly*, thereby reducing the expense of transportation to a minimum. All goods are packed free of charge. Everything is carefully labeled.

Remit by registered letter, P. O. order on Hartford, or draft on New York.

Should we be out of any variety ordered, we will substitute others of equal or greater value, unless otherwise ordered.

PLANTS BY MAIL.—Parties living at a distance from railroad or express office, often find it a convenience to have plants sent by mail. We pack safely, so as to go to any part of the United States, at the following rates: Strawberries, at the price per dozen, and Grapes at rates of single vine, free; Strawberries at 15 cents per 50, 25 cents per 100; Raspberries and Blackberries, 15 cents per dozen; Gooseberries and Currants, one year, 20 cents per dozen, in addition to cost of plants.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—Unless otherwise ordered, we ship all plant direct from here, by Adams Express. However, as we have direct steambo connection daily, with New York City, our forwarding agent there can reship all go promptly by any of the leading Express Companies or Fast Freight Li at lowest rates.

FAST FREIGHT.—Early in the season, when the weather is cool, plan often be sent quite cheaply by fast freight; but we take no responsibility in suc as there is often great delay.

Dip the plants, as soon as received, in water, and bury the roots in m ground, till you are ready to set them out.

Telephone in our office connecting us with the whol New England District. ***Send all telegrams care Telepho*** Express Office a[illegible] R. R. Sta[illegible]on, Rocky Hill, Cor P. O. Money O[illegible]

[illegible]BY South Glasto

JANUARY 1, 1890.

71ST SEMI-ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

PHŒNIX

Insurance Company,

Of HARTFORD, CONN.

At Close of Business, December 31, 1889.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000.00

ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR FIRE LOSSES,

$5,305,004.23

AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on Hand, in Bank, and with Agents,	$498,266 61
United States and State Stocks and Bonds,	151,850 00
Hartford Bank Stocks,	598,374 00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks,	509 462 00
Corporation and Railroad Stocks and Bonds,	2,340,765 70
County, City, and Water Bonds,	148,860 00
Real Estate,	233,524 34
Loans on Collateral,	33,322 50
Real Estate Loans,	751,500 00
Accumulated Interest and Rents,	39,079 08
TOTAL CASH ASSETS,	**$5,305,004 23**

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital,	$2,000,000 00
Reserve for Outstanding Losses,	254,523 43
Reserve for Re-Insurance,	1,749,245 41
NET SURPLUS,	1,301,235 39
TOTAL ASSETS,	**$5,305,004 23**

Total Losses Paid since Organization of Company,

$25,710,646.18

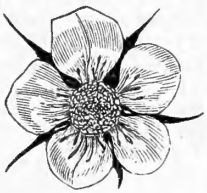
LOGG, President. D. W. C. SKILTON, Vice-President
TCHELL, 2nd Vice-President. GEO. H. BURDICK, Secretary.
CHAS. E. GALACAR, Ass't Secretary.

L, General Agent Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.
R Assistant General Agent Western Departm[illegible]t, Cincinnati, Ohio.
neral Agent Pacific Depar[illegible]ent, San Fr[illegible], Cal.

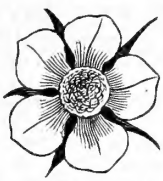
:S IN NEARLY EVE[illegible] [illegible]Y.

STRAWBERRIES.

With the great improvement of varieties that has taken place the past ten years, as come a greater demand for *good* Strawberries, both from the market and home garden. The careless, slipshod cultivator, with old worn out varieties, is being driven out of the market by the more intelligent cultivator, who is planting the most approved of the newer varieties, and giving them the most thorough culture and liberal manuring, and is making money by so doing. So, also, is the family patch, full of grass and weeds in one corner of the garden, giving way to the long, straight rows in the open field, where the horse and cultivator are doing the most of the work of clean culture that results in larger and better berries, that are more easily gathered for the family table three times a day for a month or more in midsummer. On some soils, the hill system of rows, 2½ to 3 feet apart, and plants 12 to 15 inches apart, and all runners kept cut off, proves profitable, while on some light, sandy fields, where only the first two or three early pickings are profitable, it is found best to grow the plants in broad, matted rows, with just enough space between them for the pickers to pass along. But on the whole, the most profitable, general plan, is to plant in rows 3 feet apart, with plants a foot to eighteen inches in the row, according to the vigor of the variety, and allow each plant to make a *few* runners, just enough to form a narrow matted row not more than one foot wide. This gives ample room to work horse and cultivator at all seasons, provides for plenty of moisture in a dry time, and nine times out of ten results in *more* and better berries than can be grown under any other system.



BI-SEXUAL OR PERFECT BLOSSOM.



PISTILATE OR IMPERFECT BLOSSOM.

The Fertilization of Blossoms.

The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, except those marked (P), which are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistilate or imperfect flowering varieties, and must be planted near some perfect flowering sort or they will produce little or no fruit. Crescent, Bubach, Jewell, Haviland, Miami, Eureka, Cloud, Windsor Chief, etc., are of this class, but are among the most productive when a few plants of such varieties as Wilson, Downing, May King, Sharpless, or other perfect flowering ones, are planted in the same field near them. At least every fifth row in a field of pistilates should be planted with some perfect flowering sort, while if as many of a perfect flowering sort are to be planted, it is better to plant in alternate rows.

Description of a few Leading Varieties.

EUREKA (*P*). A new variety sent out from Ohio last season. Plant, a *very* strong, lusty grower, somewhat like Belmont, only more slender in fruit and leaf stalk. Free from rust or blight. Pistilate or imperfect blossom. Said to be *very productive* of very large berries of excellent quality. It has good blood in it, and ought to prove a success, as it's a child of the Crescent, fertilized by Sharpless. We planted it quite largely last season, and now are so well pleased with it that we shall plant even more this season.

YALE.—Originated at New Haven, Conn., some six or eight years ago; has now been thoroughly tested and sold on the market the past three seasons. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, blossoms perfect, *very prolific* of large to very large dark red berries that are of the same color all the way through; fine texture, solid, and of good flavor. It has proven very satisfactory as a family or market berry, and is especially desirable, as it ripens extremely late and will furnish fancy berries after most other varieties are gone. Plants are offered for sale this season for the first time. $2 per dozen; $10 per 100.

NOTE.—***At the 1889 Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the Yale was awarded the Society's Silver Medal, for the best Seedling Strawberry.***

JESSIE.—This variety has now been tested all over the country, and proven to be of little value on light, sandy soils; but on a loamy or clay soil, with liberal manuring and high culture, the plant is as strong a grower as the Sharpless, which it somewhat resembles, and is productive of large to *very large* berries of fine form and color, and excellent quality. *A grand berry for* the amateur garden or *fancy market.*

HAVILAND (*P*).—This new variety is somewhat of the Crescent type in growth, although the plants are much stronger. It is a hardy iron clad, that grows well on any soil, is very productive of medium-sized berries, possibly a third larger than the Crescent; is fairly firm, and being of good form and color is a most satisfactory market berry, especially as it ripens early. Is being planted very extensively by those who think the Crescent too small.

CLOUD (*P*).—This new variety from the South has attracted great attention there the past two years on account of *extreme earliness* and *great productiveness.* Here at the North the plant is a most rapid grower, making runners fully as freely as the Crescent in its best days. Healthy and hardy, producing an *enormous* crop of rather small berries, that ripen extremely early, and so sell for high prices. For light, sandy soils and an early market, or family supply, it is likely to prove very satisfactory.

MIAMI (*P*).—We have now had this variety growing two years. The plant is moderately strong, somewhat similar to Manchester when at its best. It makes a great number of strong, fibrous roots, hence stands the drouth of summer and the frosts of winter remarkably well. Pistilate or imperfect blossom; fruit stalks short, yet so strong and stocky as to hold the fruit well up from the ground; quite productive of large to *very large,* rich dark red berries, globular in form, firm and solid, somewhat acid, but of rich, spicy flavor. On the original plantations, where we have seen it, it has produced more extra large berries than any other we have yet seen in field culture.

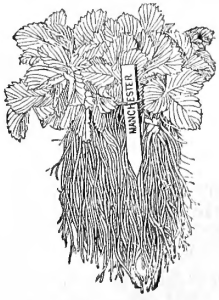
BUBACH (*P*).—Very strong, healthy, vigorous plant, that appears to thrive well on almost every variety of soil. Plant in a general way somewhat resembles the Sharpless, except that the foliage is a little darker in color. *Very productive* of large berries, that ripen early, and always sell for high prices. Although of rather dull red color, and of only medium quality, it is without doubt the most popular general purpose berry in the country at this time.

WARFIELD (*P*).—Originated in Illinois five years ago, and has created quite a sensation among the market growers where it is known. Plant is very vigorous, blooms very early, but has such tall, rank foliage as to protect the bloom from early frosts; fruit of medium size, perfect form, bright red color, fair quality, and very firm; promises to be even more productive than the Crescent. Strongly recommended as a promising market variety.

GANDY.—A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale, combining in a marked degree the large size and fine quality of the fruit of the former, with the vigorous plant and late ripening of the latter. It has perfect blossoms, and is very productive of extra large berries of good form and bright crimson color, of good quality, and so firm and solid as to keep for many days after being picked. It ripens late, hence must prove very valuable for the family garden or late fancy market.

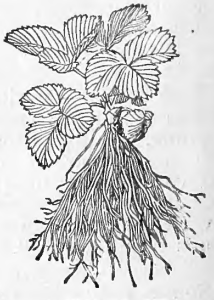
We will send Strawberry plants at dozen rates by mail, postage paid, but at 100 rates purchasers must add 15 cents per 50 and 25 cents per hundred to prepay postage. Otherwise plants will be sent by express.

The prices quoted are for young plants of the past season's growth, having an abundance of fibrous roots (as shown in cut), well trimmed, with roots nicely straightened, and tied in bundles of fifty (as indicated in cut). No old plants are ever sent out.



PLANTS BUNCHED.

OLD PLANT.


YOUNG PLANT.

PRICE LIST.

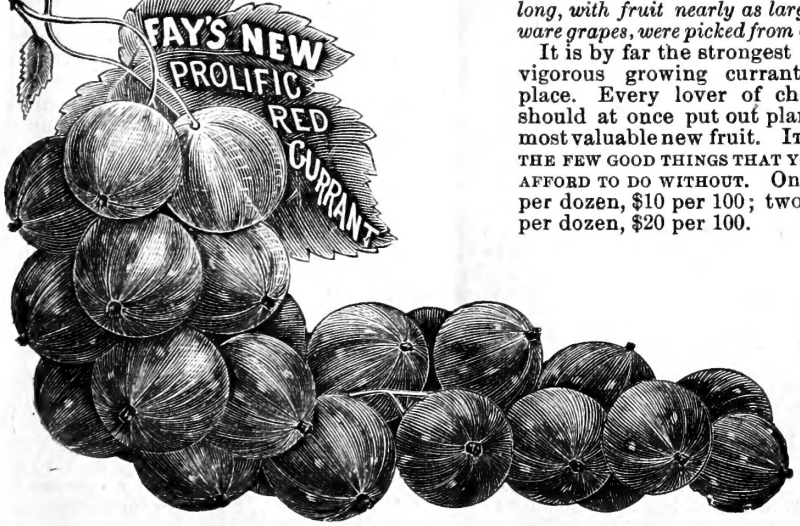
	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Bomba (*P*)	$0 25	$1 00	$8 00
Belmont	25	75	
Burt	25	75	4 00
Bubach (*P*)	25	75	4 00
Cloud (*P*)	25	75	3 00
Crescent (*P*)	25	50	3 00
Downing	25	75	4 00
Eureka (*P*)	50	3 00	20 00
Gandy	25	75	4 00
Haviland (*P*)	25	75	3 00
Hampden (*P*)	25	75	3 00
Jewell (*P*) very large	35	2 00	10 00
Jessie	25	75	4 00
Kentucky	25	1 00	
Lida (*P*)	50	2 00	
Miami (*P*)	50	3 00	20 00
May King, early and good	$0 25	$0 75	$3 00
Monmouth, early and good	25	75	3 00
Mammoth	35	1 00	7 00
Miner, fine for family use	25	75	4 00
Ohio (*P*), late and productive	25	75	3 00
Prince	50	2 00	
Pineapple, large and luscious	25	75	4 00
Sharpless	25	75	4 00
Warfield (*P*)	35	1 00	5 00
Wilson	25	75	3 00
Windsor	25	75	3 00
Yale	2 00	10 00	

CURRANTS.

For the best results, currants require a deep, rich soil and thorough cultivation. If planted in a single row for garden culture, the plants may be three feet apart. For field culture they should be planted in check rows, four and one-half to five feet apart, and some liberal cultivators even recommend planting six feet apart each way, which is none too far for the Victoria on strong land heavily manured. Plant any time in fall or very early spring. Prune so as to form a broad open headed bush after they come to bearing size. If the new wood is pinched back in June it will cause the formation of an extra amount of strong fruit buds. If heavily mulched during June and July it will add greatly to the size of the fruit. The currant worm is easily destroyed by dusting the bushes with powdered white hellebore, when the dew is on. We have recently been informed by an expert gardener that where iron chips or filings are scattered at the base of the bushes, the worms *never* appear.

One-year plants can be sent by mail at an additional cost of 10 cents per dozen, 30 cents per 50, 50 cents per 100.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—Has been carefully cultivated for the past nine years alongside of all the popular varieties, and proved by far the most prolific of all. Color, rich red. "As compared with the Cherry Courant, Fay's Prolific is EQUAL IN SIZE, BETTER FLAVOR, WITH MUCH LESS ACID, AND FIVE TIMES AS PROLIFIC; also, from its peculiar stem, LESS EXPENSIVE TO PICK." It is one of the few good things that will sustain all the claims made for it. *Clusters five inches long, with fruit nearly as large as Delaware grapes, were picked from our bushes.*



It is by far the strongest and most vigorous growing currant on our place. Every lover of choice fruit should at once put out plants of this most valuable new fruit. IT IS ONE OF THE FEW GOOD THINGS THAT YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT. One-year, $2 per dozen, $10 per 100; two-years, $3 per dozen, $20 per 100.

CHERRY, or VERSAILLES and RED DUTCH.—One-year, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000; two-years, 75 cents per dozen, $4 per 100, $35 per 1,000.

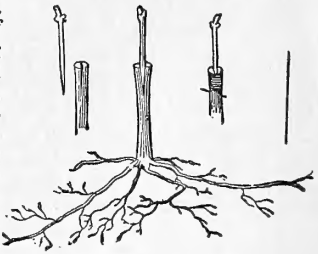
WHITE GRAPE.—One-year, 75 cents per dozen, $4 per 100; two-years, $1 per dozen, $6 per 100.

VICTORIA.—A very vigorous, prolific, large, late variety, that is coming more into favor every year. We think it *the most valuable of any of the older sorts.* One-year, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $18 per 1,000; two years, 75 cents per dozen, $4 per 100, $35 per 1,000.

LEE'S PROLIFIC.—This new variety is by far the best of all the black currants. Very strong grower; enormously productive; large long clusters of very large berries, superior quality, and ripens extremely early, and yet will remain on the bushes in good order a very long time. Extra strong two-year bushes, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100; one-year, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100.

HARDY GRAPES.

The grape delights in a warm rich soil and sunny exposure. Plant in rows six to eight feet apart and vines about the same distance in the row; dig holes large enough to allow of spreading of all the roots. Cut back the vine to one or two buds and plant them so that only one bud will be above ground; fill the hole with fine pulverized earth, to which fine ground bone has been added. Ashes or muriate of potash may be spread on the surface after planting with good effect. Set a stake by the side of each vine to tie the young growing wood to, it will be all that is required for the first two years. Any manner of pruning that will admit sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop. Yet the finest fruit will come from close pruning. On many a place are strong vigorous growing vines of almost worthless varieties of grapes, and the best thing to do is to saw them off below the surface of the ground and graft them over with some well tested sort or with some promising new variety that we wish to force into fruiting early. A single eye cutting put in, as shown in the cut, and then wound with string or old rags, and covered with a mixture of clay and fresh cow dung, and then covered with earth so that the bud is just above the surface of the soil, is as sure to grow as an apple graft. We do not offer a long list of varieties, simply a *few of the best* new and old ones that are most likely to give general satisfaction. Can, however, supply any variety wanted at market prices.



GRAFTING GRAPE.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

WORDEN (Black).—Resembles Concord; bunch and berry somewhat larger; ripens a few days earlier, and of a decidedly richer and sweeter flavor. The best black grape in cultivation. One-year, 15 cents each, $1.50 per dozen; two-years, 25 cents each, $2.50 per dozen.

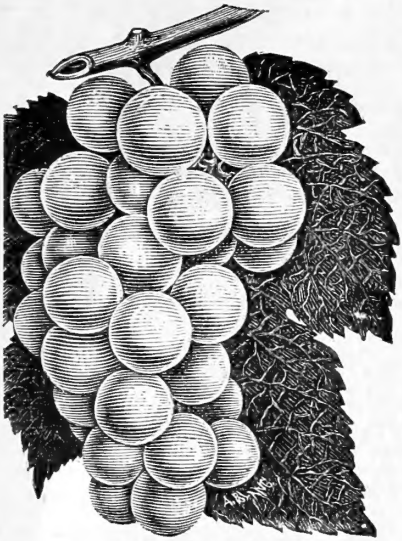
MOORE'S EARLY (Black).—Bunch, medium to large; berry, large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom; good quality; vine hardy and vigorous; fairly productive; ripens early. Valuable for the table or market. One-year, 25 cents each, $2.50 per dozen; two-years, 35 cents each, $3.50 per dozen.

BRIGHTON (Red).—One of the best varieties of recent introduction; as large and beautiful as Catawba, which it resembles in color, form of bunch, and berry, and is fully equal to the Delaware in flavor; vine, vigorous, hardy, and productive, making it one of the most valuable. The best red grape in America. One-year, 25 cents each, $2 per dozen; two-years, 35 cents each, $3 per dozen.

NIAGARA (White). Vine, a vigorous grower; healthy, hardy, and very productive; leaves, large, thick, and downy; bunch, large, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large, round, light greenish white; flesh tender, with little pulp; quality as good or better than Concord; ripens a few days earlier. One-year, 50 cents; two-years, 75 cents.

EATON.—Bunch and berry, very large; compact berries, very large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom, very juicy and rich. A most showy grape. One-year, $1 each; two-years, $1.50 each.

LADY.—Extra early white grape; seedling of Concord; vine, vigorous, hardy, and productive; flesh rich, sweet, and sprightly; very valuable for family vineyard. One-year, 25 cents each, $2 per dozen; two-years, 35 cents each, $3 per dozen.



MOORE'S DIAMOND.

MOORE'S DIAMOND (White). A pure native variety. Vine as vigorous and productive as Concord; bunch, large and compact; berries, about size of Concord; color, greenish white, tinged with yellow; flesh, juicy and almost without pulp: quality, very good. One-year, $1 each; two-years, $1.50 each.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—An EXTRA EARLY white grape, originating in Vermont. Ought to be hardy and reliable anywhere in the country. The vine is a remarkably strong grower, a young and productive bearer, and produces good sized and handsomely formed, well shouldered bunches. The berries are of medium size, color, greenish white; skin, thin, and leaving *no unpleasantness* whatever in the mouth when eaten; pulp tender, melting, and its flavor is very sweet with a slight inclination towards the vinous. The seed separates from the pulp by the slightest pressure, after slipping from the skin. It is entirely free from foxiness, and resembles a hot-house grape more nearly than any other outdoor grape we have ever seen. Prof. E. S. Goff, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, says: "The Green Mountain is the only grape thus far tested, that ranks *first*, both in earliness and quality." Two-year old vines only, for sale. Price $2 each.

POUGHKEEPSIE RED.—Averages larger than the Delaware and of even better quality. Vine somewhat resembles Delaware, yet more vigorous in wood and foliage growth, and succeeds where the Delaware will not; ripens early, and is likely to prove one of the very best for family use. One-year, 75 cents each; two-years, $1 each.

ULSTER PROLIFIC (Red).—Vine, healthy, hardy, and *very productive;* bunch and berry medium; compact; said to be a cross between Catawba and a wild grape, having the vigor of vine of the one, and high quality of fruit of the other; very promising. One-year, 75 cents each; two-years, $1 each.

	Season.	Color.	1 yr.	2 yr.
Agawam,	medium,	red,	$0.15	$0.25
August Giant,	medium,	black,	.50	.75
Barry,	medium,	black,	.25	.35
Concord,	medium,	black,	.15	.25
Delaware,	medium,	red,	.15	.25
Duchess,	medium,	white,	.25	.35
Early Victor,	early,	black,	.25	.35
Empire State,	medium,	white,	.35	.50
F. B. Hayes,	early,	white,	.35	.50
Hartford,	early,	black,	.15	.25

	Season.	Color.	1 yr.	2 yr.
Jessica,	early,	white,	$0.50	$0.75
LadyWashington,	late,	white,	.25	.50
Lindley,	medium,	red,	.25	.35
Martha,	medium,	white,	.15	.25
Pocklington,	late	white,	.25	.35
Salem	late,	red,	.15	.25
Vergennes,	late,	red,	.25	.35
Wilder,	late,	black,	.15	.25
Wyoming Red,	early,	red,	.25	.50

ASPARAGUS.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—75 cents per 100; $5 per 1,000. Special rate on large lots.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

LINNÆUS and VICTORIA.—Large early, $1 per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000.

FRUIT TREES

APPLES.—Leading standard sorts, 35 cents each; $20 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.—Leading standard sorts, 50 cents each; $40 per 100.

CHERRIES.—Leading standard sorts, 75 cents each; $50 per 100.

PLUMS.—Leading standard sorts, 75 cents each; $50 per 100.

PEARS.—Leading standard sorts, $1 each; $60 per 100.

QUINCE.—Orange, Rhea's Mammoth, and Angers, 50 cents each, $35 per 100; Champion, 75 cents each, $50 per 100.

PEACHES.—Our success in Peach culture—and it has been a success—6,000 baskets in 1887, 2,000 baskets in 1888, and nearly 20,000 baskets in 1889, has caused a very heavy demand upon us for trees. We are in position this year to offer *the best* and *most hardy* sorts for New England planting at fair prices, but not as cheap as some offer trees that have not been grown with especial reference to Northern planting. Our trees are known to be free from yellows. 25 cents each, $2 per dozen, $8 to $10 per 100.

WONDERFUL PEACH.—A new, *very large*, and late yellow variety. Healthy, hardy tree, that is wonderfully productive. 35 cents each; $3.50 per dozen; $25 per 100.

Following strawberries, or rather coming with the last picking of them, are the raspberries, red, black, yellow, and purple. Good crops may be grown on any soil, but the best is a deep moist loam. Open furrows with a light plow in rows five to eight feet apart, the distance depending somewhat on the varieties to be planted and the system of culture to be followed. If grown in hills, plant six feet apart, each way. If to be grown in hedges, plant rows seven feet apart, plants two feet apart in the row, and when the plants attain the height of two feet, pinch off the tops; this will cause them to grow a strong, stocky bush, that will require no staking, and also have its wood ripened, and therefore less likely to winter-kill. A partial shade is no objection, as larger fruit can be grown in this way, although it will not be as fine flavored as that grown in the sun. We offer only a few varieties, but, having tested almost every sort in cultivation, we know these to be the *very best* of their class. If to be sent BY MAIL, add 15 cents per dozen, to pay postage.

CUTHBERT.—*The best and most reliable Red Raspberry in cultivation.* Plant vigorous and hardy, even at the far north; very prolific; fruit very large; deep red color, delicious flavor, and firm. Should be planted by every one, whether they grow fruit for market or family use, as it is the best in all respects of any we have. *Season, medium to very late,* which is somewhat of an objection to its profitable culture in sections where only *early ripening* is required to make fruit culture profitable. 50 cents per dozen; $1.50 per 100; $8 per 1,000.

SCARLET GEM.—A most valuable extra early market sort. The plant, though not so strong and stocky in its growth as the Cuthbert, is far more vigorous than Hansell, Highland, Hardy, or any of the earlier varieties in cultivation, fully as productive as Cuthbert, *bright scarlet color, very firm and solid,* and in 1888 ripened four days earlier than any of the leading extra early Red Raspberries growing in the same field, less than two rods away. $2 per dozen; $15 per 100.

CAROLINE.—A seedling of Brinkle's Orange; plant a strong grower, somewhat willowy in habit, extremely hardy, and very productive of medium to large berries, of pale orange color, very rich sprightly flavor that delights all lovers of really choice fruit; ripens very early, and should be in every family garden. 75 cents per dozen; $3 per 100.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—A seedling or a "sport" from the Cuthbert, found growing in a field of that variety in 1882; equal to that noble berry in every respect of plant growth, vigor, hardiness, and productiveness; *berries of largest size,* of rich creamy yellow color, firm and solid, and of *rich, sweet flavor,* that make it one of those delicious family berries that all can enjoy. It is also a *superb market berry,* its fine appearance commanding for it a ready sale at high prices. It is becoming *very popular* in the best markets as a *fancy fruit.* 50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100.

CROMWELL.—A new seedling introduced this season for the first time. Plant, at the Massachusetts Experiment Station, has proved to be *more vigorous,* hardy, and *productive,* than any other black cap, and *the earliest of all* to ripen. The fruit attracted great attention in our Hartford markets last season, and sold for high prices. It certainly is very promising, both for the market and family garden. $1 per dozen; $5 per 100; $40 per 1,000.

PRICE LIST.

	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.		Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Souhegan	$0 50	$2 00	$12 00	Gregg	$0 50	$2 00	$12 00
Tyler	50	2 00	12 00	Carman	75	3 00	20 00

We have not the largest nursery or the largest stock of plants in the country. We are, however, growing fruit largely for market, hence cannot afford to grow any but the best. We have millions of choice pedigree plants that we will sell at fair prices to those who want good stock and honest treatment.

EARHART.—Reduced size, from photograph of cluster of ripe berries, August 15th.

EARHART.—This Everbearing Black Cap Raspberry was introduced by us three seasons ago after having been thoroughly tested for ten years in Illinois, where it originated. The plant is an extremely strong, stocky grower, with an abundance of stout, heavy spines, and a beautiful wrinkled or corrugated foliage of rich dark green color, that is extremely ornamental. Never has been known to winter-kill, and thus far has been able to withstand heat and drouth that has entirely used up other varieties. The fruit is of large size, jet black, and of good quality, the first or main crop ripening the last of June or early in July, at about the same time as Souhegan. At the same time the first of the new canes of the same season's growth begin to bloom, ripening their first fruit soon after the main crop is gone, and ***continue to bloom and produce fruit till stopped by freezing in the fall.*** The fruit produced on the new canes in August, September, and October, being about twice as much as that of the first crop, it can truly be said to produce ***three full crops each season.*** Good strong plants, if set early in the spring, and get a good start, will begin to fruit in August of the same year, and produce quite an abundant crop in September and October, as we have plainly proved the past year; plants set in April producing in August and September from 300 to 500 berries each. On older plantations, should the canes for the first crop get killed or cut to the ground in any way, the new canes will soon repair the damage by producing a heavier crop than usual, the only real loss being a delay of three or four weeks in the time of the first ripening. The *Rural New Yorker*, of September 15, 1888, in reporting from their experimental grounds, says:

"The Earhart Everbearing Black Cap is at this date full of fruit. ***From a single tip, one foot long, we have just picked 85 large ripe berries.*** * * * As an everbearing raspberry it is probably the best of its class by far; as a novelty, it is a success."

In its report of the field meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, held on our farm, August 16, 1887, the *New England Homestead* said:

"The Elm Fruit Farm is being used by the State Board to test all new fruits, and the trials are of great interest to thinking farmers. The Earhart cannot be beaten by any one black cap, for it has the good points of many. A single new cane of no particular selection showed over 350 berries, and an entire plant selected, and the berries carefully counted (rejecting imperfect berries), showed 955 berries, and 449 on a single stalk."

EARHART.—Reduced size, from photograph of cluster of ripe berries, September 15th.

This, it will be understood, was on one-year plants, in open field culture, where a full crop of fruit had already been picked in June and July; and these berries were the second crop for the season.

"Oh, what beautiful berries!" "Picked half pint to the plant, September 30th." "Fifteen plants out of the dozen lived." "Beautiful crimped foliage." "Large as Gregg, and much better quality." "Picked twelve quarts of fruit, in August and September, from twelve plants." "Better than I expected." "There is no berry that will compare with it."

And many other like expressions are found in letters received from our customers in every State of our Union where the Earhart has been tested.

At the winter meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society, Prof. Green, of the State Experiment Station, said:

"The Earhart is a great novelty, and the one everbearing variety of any value. It has been thoroughly tested at the station."

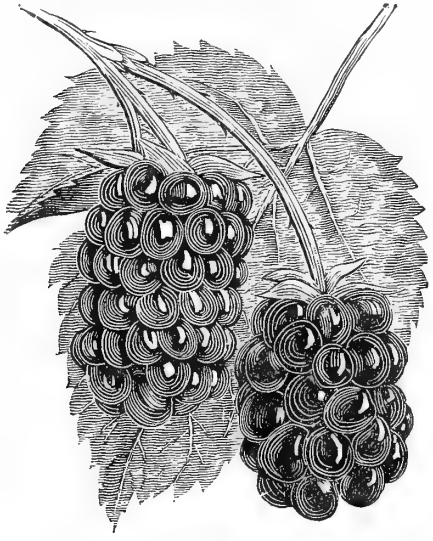
The *Rural New Yorker* of September 8, 1888, in reply to one of its readers, says:

"The only objection we have to the Earhart Everbearing is that it seems to bear itself to death. We have now a plant every tip of which is laden with berries, from green to ripe, and we ourselves must confess that ***producing too much fruit is its one fault.*** *It will fruit all the time*, and thus leave us but few clear tips to propagate from; *but this will not be an objection to those who want fruit rather than plants.*"

We are often asked as to its value as a market berry. A limited quantity of fruit out of season will sell at very high prices; but there is no demand for a very large supply, hence we have never recommended Earhart as a market variety, but as a novelty for the family garden it has no equal, and will give many a meal of delicious berries long after everything else of the kind is gone. No fruit garden is complete without the Earhart. $2 per dozen; $8 per 100.

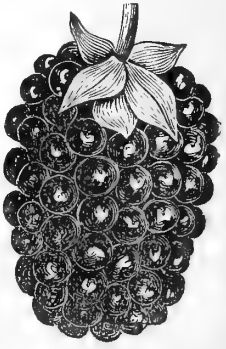
Blackberries are usually grown in rows, six to eight feet apart, with plants two and one-half to three and one-half feet in the row, and allowed to grow so as to form a solid hedge row; however, larger and better fruit and more of it can be grown, and they can be cultivated at less expense if they are planted in check rows, five to seven feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety. They will grow and fruit well on land of moderate fertility; on very rich soil they are inclined to make too much wood growth. Careful thinning and close pruning of the canes will, however, insure plenty of fruit. Plant any time in the fall, or very early spring.

When to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen, 30 cents for 50, and 50 cents per 100, to the prices affixed.



SNYDER.

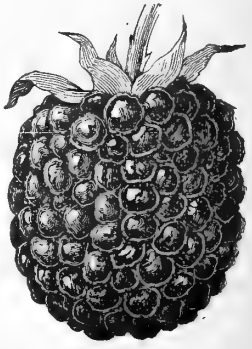
SNYDER.—The one great blackberry for market in the far North, as it is the most vigorous, hardiest, productive, and reliable of all; has never been known to winter kill, even in the Northwest, with 25 to 30 degrees below zero. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late. 50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100; $12 per 1,000.



WACHUSETT.

WACHUSETT THORNLESS—*A grand berry for the family garden*, especially at the North, as it is *perfectly hardy;* strong, vigorous, canes, free from thorns; *fruit of good size and fine flavor:* ripens medium to late, and *continues in bearing for a long time*, often into September. *Productive under high culture*, but will not thrive on dry, thin soils, and with the slovenly culture so often given to the blackberry. 75 cents per dozen; $3 per 100; $20 per 1,000.

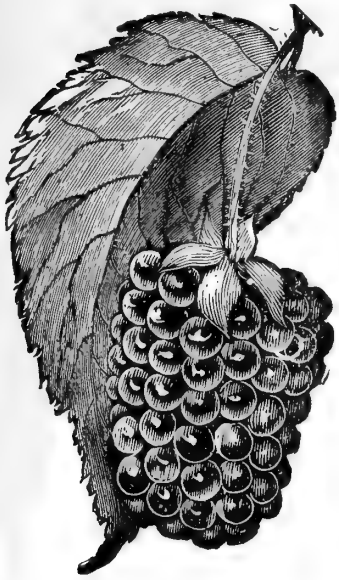
ERIE.—For three years we have been growing this new berry, and it is the most vigorous and healthy plant of any blackberry we have ever grown, and thus far absolutely hardy. Very productive of berries of the *largest size*, coal black, firm and solid, and sells in the market at highest prices; fine form, and ripens early; is being extensively planted both in family and market gardens; $1 per dozen; $3 per 100.



ERIE.

MINNEWASKI.—This new berry has not been fully tested here. Reliable parties report it as a vigorous plant, *perfectly hardy, enormously productive* of extra large, fine fruit that ripens extremely early; if further tests prove this to be true, it will be a great market variety for the North. $1 per dozen; $5 per 100.

ANCIENT BRITON.—An old English variety that has recently proved to be one of the most profitable market sorts for the far North, as it is as hardy as Snyder and much *earlier* and *larger*. $1 per dozen; $5 per 100.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY (*true*).—Who is there that has ever tested the wild Dewberry of our fields that has not longed for some variety that would thrive well under cultivation, and although a number of varieties have been tested, none of them have proved to be of much value, till the introduction of the Lucretia, which was discovered in West Virginia some years ago. The plant is perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often *one and one-half inches long, by one inch in diameter*, soft, *sweet and luscious* throughout, without any hard center or core. It is the best of the Blackberry family; as hardy as Snyder and productive as any. *The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry.* As the Dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like blackberries, it will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the training habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished, in cold climates, where that precaution may be necessary. It may either be allowed to trail on the ground, or be trained to a trellis, wall or fence, or over stumps, rockeries, etc. Its great profusion of large, showy white flowers in spring, followed by the clusters of beautiful fruit, together with its handsome, glossy foliage, render this an interesting plant at all seasons. It has proved *very satisfactory* wherever tried, and is recommended with the greatest confidence. ANY COLLECTION OF FRUIT WILL BE INCOMPLETE WITHOUT THE LUCRETIA, and *ripening* as it does *before any other blackberry*, it must prove *extremely profitable as a market berry*, especially at the North. Inferior varieties are being offered for this and at less price. BE SURE AND GET THE TRUE LUCRETIA. $1 per dozen; $5 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

DOWNING.

Gooseberries require much the same soil and treatment as currants. If planted in a partial shade they are much less likely to mildew, which is the one drawback to successful culture of the best English varieties in this country.

DOWNING.—Bushes strong and stocky, with many strong sharp spines. *Very productive* of large, pale green berries, of excellent quality for cooking or table use when fully ripe. Free from mildew, and the most reliable of any of our American varieties. One-year, $1 per dozen; two-years, $1.50 per dozen.

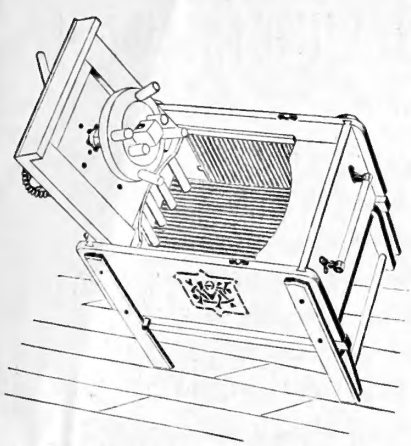
SMITH'S IMPROVED.—Plant, a more slender grower than Downing, and much less thorny. Very productive of large yellowish-green berries, of most excellent quality. A delicious berry for eating out of hand, and fine for cooking purposes. This and Downing give a grand succession. One-year, $1 per dozen; two-years, $1.50 per dozen.

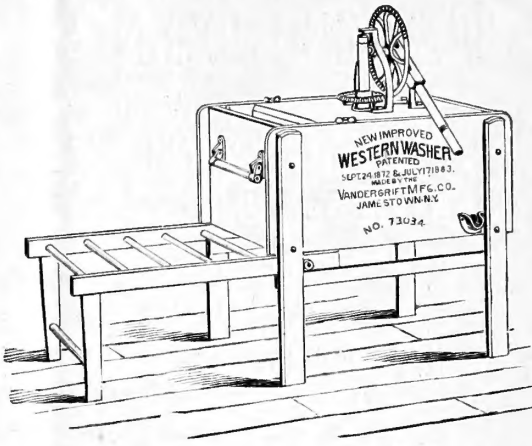
The New Industry and Triumph have both mildewed so badly with us that we have ceased to propagate them.

When two brands of the same sort of goods are selling side by side in the market, one bringing double the price of the other, what is it that enables the former to find a sale? Always, because it is worth that much more; because it will wear longer, do better service while it lasts, keep one satisfied with his purchase instead of kicking himself for a fool all the time he has it, be reliable at the sharpest emergency instead of liable to give out just when it is needed most. And the concern dealing in such goods *has* to charge more for them, because it costs more to make them. That is exactly why THE TRAVELERS charges more for its Accident Policies than its competitors, why they are worth more and why it can get more and do a greater business than they despite its higher rates. The rates are the lowest that permanent surety of paying all claims when due will justify. It paid claimants about $1,500,000 in 1889, and has paid them over $18,000,000 altogether. "Moral: Insure in THE TRAVELERS."

The New Improved Western Washer.

SOLD—88,000—SOLD





Sold on Its Merits. **Guaranteed to give Satisfaction.**

It is the best Washer ever offered to the public, and wherever sold gives universal satisfaction.

IT IS TRULY THE HOUSEKEEPERS' FRIEND.

In the use of it you dispense entirely with hand and board washing, as everything can be washed perfectly clean, with less injury to the clothes; will use less soap, and in less than half the time required to do it by hand.

A boy ten or twelve years old can work it.

The Washer has these merits: It closes tight and thereby retains the heat in the water for a long time; it prevents the escape of steam and the odor of dirty suds, so disagreeable and unhealthy to a person washing; it makes no slop; it is light running and especially valuable for all HEAVY or very DIRTY clothes.

It is constantly growing in favor. Our sales of same during the past three years have been as follows:

1887, ...	12,697 Machines.
1888, ...	15,340 Machines.
1889, ...	19,300 Machines.

BE SURE YOU GET THE

New Improved Western Washer,

With our Monogram Trade-Mark on its side, and take no other. They are made from the best cucumber wood, which with care will last for years.

REMEMBER, WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION!

"What More Can We Say?"

If not for sale in your vicinity, write to us for information. We want agents.

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Formulas,

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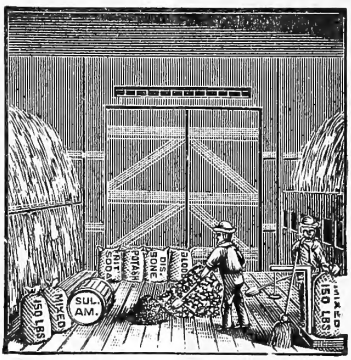

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Quick in Action.

Lasting in Effect.

Always Reliable.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

TESTIMONIALS.

AGAWAM, MASS., Dec. 25, 1889.

LUCIEN SANDERSON, ESQ., New Haven, Conn.:

DEAR SIR—We have had good success with your chemicals, and can cheerfully recommend them. Our experience this year is as follows: For potatoes, we manured the land lightly, ploughed it and applied Sanderson's Formula, A, in the drill, and from two acres obtained 700 bushels; for grass we took a piece of land of eight acres, which had not been ploughed or top-dressed for 30 years, seeded it to grass, applying 800 pounds of Sanderson's chemicals to the acre, and from this eight acres we harvested three tons of hay to the acre, and pronounced it our stoutest piece of grass thus far.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) KING BROS., AGAWAM, MASS.

WEST CORNWALL, CONN., Dec. 9, 1889.

MR. L. SANDERSON:

DEAR SIR—The fertilizer (Formula A) purchased of you, last spring, I applied to a dry knoll which had been cropped for two successive years without any fertilizing materials. I seeded the field with oats and grass. Had a fine catch of the latter, and the oats filled well and stood up so that I cradled them all, while most of my neighbors' crop were flat on the ground. If the credit is due to your fertilizer, and I think it is, I cannot afford to raise oats without it.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) H. C. HART.

NORTH HATFIELD, MASS., Dec. 15, 1889.

L. SANDERSON:

DEAR SIR—Through your salesman, in the spring, I purchased your Formulas, A and B. B was used on tobacco with good results, and 1,000 pounds of A on one acre of potatoes gave me $65.00 over all expenses. I think A is the best fertilizer I have used.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY WEDEMEIER.

House

BARNES,

Grocer and Grange Selling Agent,

241 North Water Street,

PHILADELPHIA, - PENN.

The Authorized Grocery House of the Conn. State Grange.

To the Patrons of Connecticut:

We are pleased to inform the Patrons that our house is the authorized Grocery house of the Connecticut State Grange, being under contract with the Executive Committee to supply the Patrons of Connecticut with Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Teas, Coffees, Spices, etc., etc., in fact everything in the grocery line, at the lowest wholesale prices. We fill all orders from Granges or Patrons when the same is under seal of Grange and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and upon the receipt of goods and found satisfactory, payment can be made within 30 days from date of bills; we do not expect the payment until you receive the goods and found them satisfactory. To Patrons who have never purchased groceries of our house we would be pleased to receive a trial order. The freight rates from Philadelphia are very reasonable, and Patrons will find upon examination, they can purchase groceries to advantage in Philadelphia. We guarantee to please you in quality of goods, and at the lowest wholesale price. We are now filling many orders for groceries from Patrons in Connecticut. If you desire information in regard to our manner of doing business with Patrons, or prices on groceries, or freight rates, do not fail to write us, as we endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly. We will mail free, upon request, our complete price-list of groceries, giving the wholesale prices of all goods in the grocery line. If you have never received our price-list write for one.

Respectfully,

THORNTON BARNES.

The Connecticut

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Mr. J. H. HALE is a regular contributor of special articles on AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, and notes of the Grange. His papers alone are worth more to the farmer than the cost of The Courant.

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